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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/672,999	09/26/2003	Corey Billington	10017469-1	9772

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EXAMINER

JERABEK, KELLY L

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2622

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	01/04/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/672,999	BILLINGTON ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Kelly L. Jerabek	2622	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-24 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-24 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 26 September 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____. |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____. | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: ____. |

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

The title of the invention is not descriptive. A new title is required that is clearly indicative of the invention to which the claims are directed.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1-12, 18-19, 21 and 23-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Hinman et al. US 5,940,049.

Re claims 1 and 8, Hinman discloses a method of displaying a digital real-time image of an object (13) to one or more viewers, the method comprising: positioning the object (13) on a substantially flat writing surface; orienting a digital camera (15) toward the object (13) on the substantially flat writing surface digitally capturing a real-time image of the object (13) with the digital camera (15) (col. 3, lines 25-50); transferring the

Art Unit: 2622

real-time image to a computer (motherboard 21) operatively coupled to the digital camera (15); processing the real-time image with a processor in the computer (21) (col. 3, line 50-col. 4, line 13); transferring the real-time image from the computer (21) directly to a digital projector (29,39) operatively coupled to the computer (21); and projecting the real-time image of the object (13) on a projection surface (49) with the digital projector (29,39) (col. 3, line 50-col. 4, line 20; figures 1,2,7).

Re claims 2 and 9, Hinman discloses modifying the object (13) with writing indicia (stylus 45) while projecting the real-time image with modifications to the object (13) (col. 3, line 61-col. 4, line 20).

Re claims 3 and 10, Hinman states that a user may press store pad (71) in order to digitally take a picture of the real-time image with modifications to the object (13) (col. 4, lines 52-56).

Re claims 4 and 11, Hinman states that a captured picture image is saved to a memory (26) in computer (21) (col. 3, lines 48-52; col. 4, lines 52-56).

Re claims 5 and 7, Hinman states that a user may use pads (71-84) in order to prompt the digital camera (15) to take a picture image (col. 4, line 52-col. 5, line 37). Therefore, since pads (71-84) are used to initiate an image capture it can be seen that

Art Unit: 2622

the computer (21) must include camera software. Without camera software a capture operation could not be initiated.

Re claim 6, Hinman shows a swivel portion (bottom part) on the arm holding camera (15), lamp (17), mirror (47) and lens (48) (figure 7). Therefore, Hinman discloses an extension member (arm) that is coupled to a digital camera (15) and is movable in order to properly orient or position the digital camera (15).

Re claims 12 and 23, Hinman discloses a presentation system (11) configured to project an image of an object to a projection surface (49), the presentation system (11) comprising: a computer (21) having a processor operable to process a digital real-time image; a digital camera (15) operatively coupled to the computer (21), the digital camera (15) operable to be oriented toward a desired object (13) to digitally capture a real-time image of the desired object (13) and operable to transfer the real-time image to the computer (21) to process the real-time image (col. 3, line 25-col. 4, line 13; figure 7); and a digital projector (29,39) operatively coupled to the computer (21), the digital projector (29,39) operable to receive the real-time image directly from the computer (21) and operable to project the real-time image to the projection surface (49) on an enlargeable scale for viewing by one or more viewers (col. 3, line 50-col. 4, line 20; figures 1,2,7).

Art Unit: 2622

Re claim 18, Hinman states that the computer (21) includes a memory (26). Additionally, Hinman states that a user may use pads (71-84) in order to prompt the digital camera (15) to take a picture image (col. 4, line 52-col. 5, line 37). Therefore, since pads (71-84) are used to initiate an image capture it can be seen that the computer (21) must include camera software. Without camera software a capture operation could not be initiated.

Re claim 19, the computer (21) disclosed by Hinman is part of the presentation system (11) therefore it is a desktop computer (col. 3, lines 48-52; figure 7).

Re claim 21, Hinman states that the computer (21) includes image rendering ability to digitally receive and process a real-time image and transfer it to a digital projector (29,39) (col. 3, line 48-col. 4, line 32).

Re claim 24, Hinman shows a swivel portion (bottom part) and an arm holding camera (15), lamp (17), mirror (47) and lens (48) (figure 7). Therefore, Hinman discloses a stabilizing means (arm) for stabilizing the digital camera (15).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 13-17 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hinman et al. in view of Clapp et al. US 5,374,971.

Re claim 13, Hinman discloses all of the limitations of claim 12 above. However, although the Hinman reference discloses a camera mount it fails to specifically state that the camera (15) is capable of being removed from the mount.

Clapp discloses a camera stand for mounting a video camera capable of capturing an image of a document. Clapp discloses a camera carrier (100) having a base portion (320) and a camera mount portion (350,370), the base portion (320) operable to stabilize the camera carrier (100) and the camera mount portion (350, 370) operable to removably mount a digital camera (180) (col. 3, line 22-col. 4, line 6; figures 3a,3b,4). Therefore, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to have been motivated to include a camera carrier including a base portion and a camera mount portion for removably mounting a camera as disclosed by Clapp in the presentation system disclosed by Hinman. Doing so would provide a means for mounting a camera in a position to effectively capture an image of a document and also allowing a user to remove the camera from the mount.

Re claim 14, Clapp further discloses an extension member (310) positioned between the base portion (320) and the camera mount portion (350,370) and operable to orient and position the digital camera (180) to digitally capture an image of a desired object (col. 3, line 22-col. 4, line 6; figures 3a,3b,4).

Re claim 15, Clapp shows that the base portion (320) comprises a platform member operable to sit on a flat surface to stabilize the camera carrier (100) (col. 3, lines 22-41; figures 1-4).

Re claims 16 and 17, Clapp states in a further embodiment that a portion of the base portion (turntable joint 150) comprises a clamping member (that includes a spring) operable to clamp to a stabilized object (690) to stabilize the digital camera (180) (col. 4, lines 27-64; figures 5-6b).

Re claim 22, Hinman discloses all of the limitations of claim 12 above. However, although the Hinman reference discloses a camera mount it fails to specifically state that the camera (15) is a digital video camera.

Clapp discloses a camera stand for mounting a video camera capable of capturing an image of a document. Clapp discloses a camera carrier (100) having a base portion (320) and a camera mount portion (350,370), the base portion (320) operable to stabilize the camera carrier (100) and the camera mount portion (350, 370) operable to removably mount a digital video camera (180) (col. 3, line 22-col. 4, line 6;

figures 3a,3b,4). Therefore, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to have been motivated to include a camera carrier including a base portion and a camera mount portion for removably mounting a video camera as disclosed by Clapp in the presentation system disclosed by Hinman. Doing so would provide a means for mounting a camera in a position to effectively capture an image of a document and also allowing a user to remove the camera from the mount.

Claim 20 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hinman et al. in view of Loritz et al. US 5,748,441.

Re claim 20, Hinman discloses all of the limitations of claim 12 above. However, although the Hinman reference discloses a camera mount it fails to specifically state that the camera mount is formed of a flexible material operable to orient and stabilize the camera in a desired orientation.

Loritz discloses a video camera that is housed inside a notepad type computer. Loritz discloses a camera carrier (17) integrally formed with an electrical coupler (wiring for camera 16) operable to couple with the notepad computer, the camera carrier (17) being coupled to a digital camera (16) and formed from a flexible material capable of orienting and stabilizing the digital camera (16) in a desired position (col. 4, lines 3-30; figures 2-7). Therefore, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to have been motivated to include a camera carrier formed from a flexible material as disclosed by Loritz in the presentation system disclosed by Hinman. Doing so would provide a

means for allowing a user to bend a camera mount in order to position a camera in a position to capture an image of a document.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Slatter et al. (US 6,540,415) discloses a document capture stand. The information regarding a stand for holding a camera for capturing images of documents is relevant material.

Tseng et al. (US 2002/0092130) discloses a hinge structure of an adjustable arm. The information regarding a stand for holding a camera for capturing images of documents is relevant material.

Morichika (US 7,129,974) discloses a camera system that obtains information for performing distortion correction processing. The information regarding image capturing an projection is relevant material.

Wada (US 2003/0222989) discloses an image pickup apparatus and image pickup display system. The information regarding image capturing an projection is relevant material.

Baron (US 2005/0140777) discloses a dataconferencing system and method. The information regarding image capturing an projection is relevant material.

Contacts

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kelly L. Jerabek whose telephone number is **(571) 272-7312**. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday (8:00 AM - 5:00 PM).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Vivek Srivastava can be reached on **(571) 272-7304**. The fax phone number for submitting all Official communications is **(703) 872-9306**. The fax phone number for submitting informal communications such as drafts, proposed amendments, etc., may be faxed directly to the Examiner at **(571) 273-7312**.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should

Art Unit: 2622

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Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

KLJ



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